



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 141

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1995

No. 100

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. SHAYS].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 19, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHRISTOPHER SHAYS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O gracious God, that though we may depart from Your spirit through our willful ways, Your spirit will not depart from us. And though we may wander in our rush to do all the things that crowd our days, You will be patient with every person. Grant to us, O God, and to all Your people, the wisdom to heed Your Word and meditate on Your ways that in our busyness and in our seeming significance we do not lose the great blessings that are Your gifts to us. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California [Mr.

DREIER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DREIER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th birthday of Burma's Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who is being held under house arrest for the sixth year by the Burmese military regime known as the SLORC. She was imprisoned 6 years ago after her party won overwhelming victories in elections in Burma.

While today is this remarkable woman's birthday, sadly, there is not much to celebrate as the Burmese military regime continues her imprisonment and the repression of the Burmese people. Last year I met with this remarkable individual and witnessed the heroic stature of her crusade to restore democracy to her native land.

My efforts to visit her again last month were rebuffed. There is a retrogression of human rights and democracy in Burma. Just this week the Burmese military regime expected to allow the Red Cross to inspect prisons in that country. They have refused the Red Cross to inspect those prisons as they originally stated.

Mr. Speaker, let us rejoice in this remarkable woman's 50th birthday and stand with her in her struggle.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from New Mexico in sending greetings, if that is what you could call it, to Aung San Suu Kyi who is still imprisoned in Burma. And I think when we look at this, if we look at many other issues affecting women all over this globe, we see that they are still not in very good shape.

It is amazing because she was the daughter of a very prominent Burmese leader. Her people elected her to lead them and yet even though she has received the Nobel Prize, she has done all sorts of things, no one in that country has been able to break this incredible lock they have on her as they hold her under house arrest.

But we can also look at China and the fact that they are not very happy about having this International Women's Symposium there. They seem to have thought it was a craft fair and did not have any idea that women were really going to come and talk about women's rights.

And we saw a very interesting article in this morning's paper pointing out that for every courageous male raising a family alone in America, there are seven women doing the same thing, and child care and all of those issues that have impacted on single parents are not being dealt with.

Things do not look very good, and we need to roll up our shirt sleeves and work on all of these issues.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

(Mr. MARKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the French Government has announced that they are going to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific. This is a terrible precedent to be setting for the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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rest of the world as we try to encourage the Third World nations of this planet to back away from the nuclear weapons option. But worse, the United States Government has now begun the process themselves of following this French fashion of the season and going back to a nuclear testing regime. Nothing could be worse for the United States and for this world than if we ourselves set that poor example of testing nuclear weapons and, in fact, encouraging dozens of Third World countries across this planet to emulate us.

There is a very idealistic and practical set of objectives which this country should be seeking to achieve as nuclear nonproliferation and biological weapons proliferation becomes the single greatest danger to peace and security on this planet.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRADE WITH JAPAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time out today to relate to our colleagues some remarks that I made late last week; actually it was Thursday morning, the speech that I gave downtown. It has to do with an issue which quite frankly is rather sensitive and delicate and controversial. It is the proposed imposition of 100 percent tariff on the importation of automobiles from Japan to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I was careful in making these remarks last Thursday morning. I made them before the President left for his meeting in Halifax with Prime Minister Murayama, and I also have been very careful to make these remarks today only after the President returns. So I have not said these things while the President was out of the country, recognizing Senator Van Den Berg's great recognition that partisan ship ends at the water's edge.

I have been very proud to have been one of the President's strongest supporters when it has come to trade policy. I am a Republican, and I have been criticized by some of my Republican colleagues here and throughout the country for having strongly supported

passage of the North American Free-Trade Agreement, completion of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and having pursued a very strong prohuman rights policy in China.

I have been proud to have worked not only with President Clinton but with my fellow Californian, the U.S. Trade Representative, Mr. Kantor, and with a bipartisan group of Members of both the House and the Senate; here in the House I have been privileged to work with Chairman ARCHER of the Committee on Ways and Means, Chairman CRANE, who chairs the Trade Subcommittee; my friend Mr. KOLBE on this side. On the other side my colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. RICHARDSON, who was here a few minutes ago; my fellow Californian, Mr. MATSUI; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, of course, the former chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means. And we have pursued very, very strongly a bipartisan approach to trade. I am proud to have worked closely in rallying support for NAFTA.

The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] and I and a couple of others introduced legislation calling for the limitation of the tariff barriers for the North American Free-Trade Agreement 8 years ago. I spent the last 7 days with Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. MATSUI and members of the Committee on Ways and Means before completion of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an agreement which creates an opportunity among 124 nations in the world to create the free flow of goods and services.

Of course, on China policy, I strongly supported Mr. HAMILTON's language in the past because exposure to Western values is what will enhance the human rights situation that exists in China. I believe very strongly in that.

My past support for the President's trade policies has been based clearly on our goal of increasing jobs and living standards both in the United States and throughout the world, improving the quality of life by reducing trade barriers and increasing commerce, the free flow of goods and services.

Mr. Speaker, while I part company with the President on the policy that he has stated calling on June 28 for the imposition of this 100-percent tariff, the President has actually parted company with the free trade principles which we have pursued vigorously for his entire Presidency up to this point. I share the President's broad goal of breaking down tariff barriers in Japan so that we can gain greater access to that market. However, the specified U.S. demands on auto parts purchases and dealership access are clearly repugnant to those of us who stand for free trade.

The administration has made tactical blunders regarding the timing and direction of this effort. The short-term economic impact of implementing trade sanctions, especially from my

State of California, and I will get into that for a moment in just a moment, will be very negative. And I have to say, Mr. Speaker, it saddens me to conclude that the President is threatening to significantly set back the prospects for additional multilateral trade initiatives and a forward-looking Asia policy that ties the United States into that extraordinarily growing market in the Pacific rim.

Let me take a couple moments and talk about my State of California. California, whether you like it or not, it is the seventh largest economic power on the face of the earth; 32 million people in California. California is the Nation's largest exporter. Its \$81¼ billion in exports is 20 percent of our Nation's total. Exports support 1.5 million jobs in the State of California. Foreign investment supports another half million jobs. While California has suffered greatly due to the defense and aerospace cutbacks, which have taken place for the past several years, the one bright spot has been California's access to other markets so that we could, in fact, be the gateway to the Pacific rim and Latin America.

California's No. 1 trading partner is Japan, with exports of \$22.5 billion last year. Japanese-owned companies employ 150,000 Californians in electronics, entertainment, and computers, among other industries. If you add in the suppliers, there are a quarter of a million California jobs which are tied directly to Japanese investment.

Sixty-two percent—62 percent, Mr. Speaker—of California's exports go directly to the Pacific rim; 692,000 jobs in California are supported by Pacific rim trade, and it is very important to note that every single country, every single country in the Pacific rim has stated its very strong opposition to President Clinton's plan to impose this 100 percent tariff.

The State of California has a great deal to lose and very little to gain from the policies which President Clinton has proposed. The auto industry in California is more closely tied to Tokyo than it is to Detroit. The Japanese companies targeted by the President's sanctions have invested over \$2 billion in California, directly creating over 13,000 private sector jobs; each company targeted, each company that has been targeted by the President's proposed imposition of this 100 percent tariff is headquartered in California. Another 28,640 are employed by dealers that sell cars imported from Japan.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is criminal to discriminate against California workers simply because the companies they work for are based in Tokyo rather than Detroit. The administration's sanctions threaten 12,000 middle income workers in dealerships and many more in California's ports and within advertising firms.

Mr. Speaker, these Americans have done nothing, they have done absolutely nothing to deserve unemployment. Of course, the greatest fear of all